March 7, 1771. NUMB. 2202.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PRINTERS.

SINCE the Publication of your Gazette, with the Objections of Amor Charitatis to the Liſt of the laſt Year's Contributions to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, I have taken an Opportunity to converſe with ſome of the Managers, whoſe Reaſons for omitting the Diſtinction propoſed, appear to me ſo well grounded, that I confeſs myſelf fully convinced of the Propriety of their Conduct, and that the Omiſſion needs no Apology from them.

They conſidered the Donations alluded to, a voluntary Proof of the Benevolence of thoſe Contributors, from the Merit of which they did not think they had a Right to make any Abatement, by an Explanation liable to the Miſconſtruction of ſome, who might have conſidered the Benefactions as a Mulct or Fine for a Tranſgreſſion of a popular Agreement, when, by the State of the Caſe, ſo clearly and intelligibly explained by Amor, it appears otherwiſe.

So various are the Sentiments and Diſpoſitions of Men, that what pleaſes one, diſguſts another, and ſome too readily take Offence, when none is intended, and no Requeſt being made by thoſe Contributors for a Diſtinction, the Managers, I think, were prudent in entering the Contributions as they did.

The Candour and Modeſty with which Amor has expreſſed his Sentiments on this Occaſion, are ſo far from being blameable, in my Opinion, that the Freedom of his Remarks has been pleaſing to me, as every Opportunity of bringing into the more immediate View of the Public that charitable Inſtitution, *The Pennſylvania Hoſpital*, has been productive of Benefit, and I have ſometimes admired to hear the Managers charged with Oſtentation in publiſhing their Accounts annually, which muſt ariſe from ſuch, and I hope a few only, who have not conſidered, or may be uninformed, that the Law incorporating the Contributors requires it; it is therefore a Part of their Duty.

Twenty Years are now elapſed ſince the firſt Eſtabliſhment of that Public Charity, in the Courſe of which, many hundred poor diſeaſed Perſons, afflicted with various Maladies, have partaken of the Benefit thereof, and thoſe who have died, have at leaſt had their Diſtreſſes alleviated by a comfortable Proviſion, on Account of which they have, with their expiring Breath, had Occaſion to bleſs their kind Benefactors.

Altho' a noble Spirit of Beneficence has appeared in the Promotion of this laudable Inſtitution from Perſons of all Ranks and Denominations, yet there remain many wealthy Perſons in this Province, whoſe Names are not yet to be found among the Contributors, which it is hoped does not altogether proceed from a Want of the Feelings of Humanity, but that they have either too little attended to the Nature of the Charity, or, when they have, too readily poſtponed their commendable Intentions, which ſome have ſo long delayed, that Death has prevented their fulfilling.

I heartily join with Amor in his warm Deſires, that a Spirit of Benevolence may more generally prevail, and as it proceeds from the beſt of Motives, the Influence of Divine Love on their Minds, it muſt yield a comfortable Reflection, and ſuch may have ſome Ground to hope for the like Approbation, which the Centurion received, Acts x, "*Cornelius! Thy Prayer is heard, and thine Alms are had in Remembrance before God.*"

A CONTRIBUTOR.

Lord M------D's SPEECH *on the ſecond Reading of the Bill * for the further preventing Delays of Juſtice, by Reaſon of Privilege of Parliament, after the 24th of June, 1770.*

My LORDS,

WHEN I conſider the Importance of this Bill to your Lordſhips, I am not ſurpriſed it has taken up ſo much of your Conſideration. It is a Bill, indeed, of no common Magnitude; it is no leſs than to take away from two Thirds of the Legiſlative Body of this great Kingdom, certain Privileges and Immunities, of which they have been long poſſeſſed. Perhaps there is no Situation that the human Mind can be placed in, that is ſo difficult, and ſo trying, as where it is made a Judge in its own Cauſe. There is ſomething implanted in the Breaſt of Man, ſo attached to Self, ſo tenacious of Privileges once obtained, that in ſuch a Situation either to diſcuſs with Impartiality, or decide with Juſtice, has ever been held as the Summit of all human Virtue. The Bill now in Queſtion puts your Lordſhips in this very Predicament, and I doubt not but the Wiſdom of your Deciſion will convince the World, that where Self-intereſt and Juſtice are in oppoſite Scales, the latter will ever preponderate with your Lordſhips.

Privileges have been granted to Legiſlators in all Ages, and in all Countries. The Practice is founded in Wiſdom; and, indeed, it is peculiarly eſſential to the Conſtitution of this Country, that the Members of both Houſes ſhould be free in their Perſons, in Caſes of civil Suits: For there may come a Time when the Safety and Welfare of this whole Empire may depend upon their Attendance in Parliament. God forbid that I ſhould adviſe any Meaſure that would in future endanger the State; but the Bill before your Lordſhips has, I am confident, no ſuch Tendency; for it expreſly ſecures the Perſons of Members of either Houſe in all civil Suits. This being the Caſe, I confeſs, when I ſee many noble Lords, for whoſe Judgment I have a very great Reſpect, ſtanding up to oppoſe a Bill which is calculated meerly to facilitate the Recovery of juſt and legal Debts, I am aſtoniſhed and amazed. They, I doubt not, oppoſe the Bill upon public Principles. I would not wiſh to inſinuate, that private Intereſt had the leaſt Weight in their Determination.

This Bill has been frequently propoſed, and as frequently miſcarried; but it was always loſt in the lower Houſe. Little did I think when it had paſſed the Commons, that it poſſibly could have met with ſuch Oppoſition here. Shall it be ſaid that you, my Lords, the grand Council of the Nation, the higheſt judicial and legiſlative Body of the Realm, endeavour to evade by Privilege thoſe very Laws which you enforce on your Fellow-ſubjects? Forbid it Juſtice!---I am ſure, were the noble Lords as well acquainted as I am with but Half the Difficulties and Delays occaſioned in the Courts of Juſtice, under Pretence of Privilege, they would not, nay, they could not, oppoſe this Bill.

I have waited with Patience to hear what Arguments might be urged againſt the Bill, but I have waited in vain; the Truth is, there is no Argument that can weigh againſt it. The Juſtice and Expediency of the Bill is ſuch, as renders it Self-evident. It is a Propoſition of that Nature that can neither be weakened by Argument, nor entangled with Sophiſtry. Much, indeed, has been ſaid by ſome noble Lords on the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors, and how differently they thought from us. They not only decreed that Privilege ſhould prevent all civil Suits from proceeding during the Sitting of Parliament, but likewiſe granted Protection to the very Servants of Members. I ſhall ſay nothing on the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors; it might perhaps appear invidious; that is not neceſſary in the preſent Caſe. I ſhall only ſay, that the noble Lords that flatter themſelves with the Weight of that Reflection, ſhould remember, that as Circumſtances alter, Things themſelves ſhould alter. Formerly, it was not ſo faſhionable either for Maſters or Servants to run in Debt as it is at preſent. Formerly we were not that great commercial Nation we are at preſent, nor formerly were Merchants and Manufacturers Members of Parliament as at preſent. The Caſe now is very different; both Merchants and Manufacturers are with great Propriety elected Members of the lower Houſe. Commerce having thus got into the legiſlative Body of the Kingdom, Privilege muſt be done away. We all know that the very Soul and Eſſence of Trade is regular Payments, and ſad Experience teaches us, that there are Men, who will not make theſe regular Payments without the compulſive Power of the Laws. The Law then ought to be equally open to all; any Exemption to particular Men, or particular Ranks of Men, is, in a free and commercial Country, a Soleciſm of the groſſeſt Nature. But I will not trouble your Lordſhips with Arguments for that, which is ſufficiently evident without any. I ſhall only ſay a few Words to ſome noble Lords, who foreſee much Inconveniency from the Perſons of their Servants being liable to be arreſted. One noble Lord obſerves, that the Coachman of a Peer may be arreſted while he is driving his Maſter to the Houſe, and conſequently he will not be able to attend his Duty in Parliament. If this was actually to happen, there are ſo many Methods by which the Member might ſtill get to the Houſe, I can hardly think the noble Lord is ſerious in his Objection. Another noble Peer ſaid, that by this Bill one might loſe their moſt valuable and honeſt Servants. This I hold to be a Contradiction in Terms; for he neither can be a valuable Servant, nor an honeſt Man, who gets into Debt, which he is neither able nor willing to pay, till compelled by Law. If my Servant, by unforeſeen Accidents, has got in Debt, and I ſtill wiſh to retain him, I certainly would pay the Debt. But upon no Principle of liberal Legiſlation whatever, can my Servant have a Title to ſet his Creditors at Defiance; while for Forty Shillings only, the honeſt Tradeſman may be torn from his Family, and locked up in a Goal. It is monſtrous Injuſtice! I flatter myſelf, however, the Determination of this Day will intirely put an End to all ſuch partial Proceedings for the future, by paſſing into a Law the Bill now under your Lordſhips Conſideration.

I come now to ſpeak upon what indeed I would have gladly avoided, had I not been particularly pointed at for the Part I have taken in this Bill. It has been ſaid by a noble Lord on my left Hand, that I *likewiſe* am running the Race of Popularity; if the noble Lord means by Popularity, that Applauſe beſtowed by Ages on good and virtuous Actions, I have long been ſtruggling in that Race, to what Purpoſe all-trying Time muſt determine; but if the noble Lord means that Muſhroom Popularity, that is raiſed without Merit, and loſt without a Crime, he is much miſtaken in his Opinion. I defy the noble Lord to point out a ſingle Action of my Life, where the Popularity of the Times ever had the ſmalleſt Influence on my Determinations. I thank God, I have a more permanent and ſteady Rule for my Conduct-----the Dictates of my own Breaſt. Thoſe that have foregone that pleaſing Adviſer, and given up their Mind to the Slave of every popular Impulſe, I ſincerely pity: I pity them ſtill more, if their Vanity leads them to miſtake the Shouts of a Mob for the Trumpet of Fame. Experience might inform them, that many who have been ſaluted with the Huzzas of a Crowd one Day, have received their Execrations the next; and many, who, by the Popularity of their Times, have been held up as ſpotleſs Patriots, have, nevertheleſs, appeared upon the Hiſtorian's Page, when Truth has triumphed over Deluſion, the Aſſaſſins of Liberty. Why then the noble Lord can think I am ambitious of preſent Popularity, that Echo of Folly, and Shadow of Renown, I am at a Loſs to determine! Beſides, I do not know that the Bill now before your Lordſhips will be popular; it depends much upon the Caprice of the Day. It may not be popular to compel People to pay their Debts; and in that Caſe the preſent muſt be a very unpopular Bill. It may not be popular neither to take away any of the Privileges of Parliament; for I very well remember, and many of your Lordſhips may remember, that not long ago the popular Cry was for the Extenſion of Privilege; and ſo far did they carry it at that Time, that it was ſaid the Privilege protected Members even in criminal Actions; nay, ſuch was the Power of popular Prejudices over weak Minds, that the very Deciſions of ſome of the Courts were tinctured with that Doctrine. It was undoubtedly an abominable Doctrine; I thought ſo then, and think ſo ſtill; but nevertheleſs, it was a popular Doctrine, and came immediately from thoſe who are called the Friends of Liberty, how deſervedly Time will ſhow. True Liberty, in my Opinion, can only exiſt when Juſtice is equally adminiſtered to all; to the King, and to the Beggar. Where is the Juſtice then, or where is the Law, that protects a Member of Parliament more than any other Man, from the Puniſhment due to his Crimes? The Laws of this Country allow of no Place nor no Employment to be a Sanctuary for Crimes; and where I have the Honour to ſit as Judge, neither Royal Favour nor popular Applauſe ſhall ever protect the Guilty.

I have now only to beg Pardon for having employed ſo much of your Lordſhips Time; and am ſorry a Bill, fraught with ſo many good Conſequences, has not met with an abler Advocate; but I doubt not your Lordſhips Determination will convince the World, that a Bill calculated to contribute ſo much to the equal Diſtribution of Juſtice as the preſent, requires with your Lordſhips but very little Support."

* *According to this Bill, Suits may be proſecuted in Courts of Record, Equity, or Admiralty, and having Cogniſance of Cauſes matrimonial and teſtamentary, againſt Peers and Members of the Houſe of Commons, and their Servants; no ſuch Action, Suit, &c. ſhall at any Time be impeached, ſtayed, or delayed, by or under Colour or Pretence of any Privilege of Parliament; but the Perſons of Members of the Houſe of Commons are not to be arreſted or impriſoned. The Court out of which the Writ proceeds, may order the Iſſues to be ſold, and Money ariſing thereby to be applied to pay Coſts to the Plaintiff; and the Surplus to be retained till the Appearance of the Defendant. When the Purpoſe of the Writ is anſwered, the Iſſues to be returned, or if ſold, the Money remaining to be repaid; and Obedience may be enforced to any Rule of the Court of King's-Bench, Common-pleas, or Exchequer, by Diſtreſs infinite. The ſaid Act, as well as that of the 12th and 13th of William III. to prevent any Inconveniences that may happen by Privilege of Parliament, are extended to Scotland.*

WILMINGTON (North-Carolina) January 9.

"Laſt Tueſday Morning, about Two o'Clock, a dreadful Fire broke out at Captain Oldfield's Store, at the South-ſide of the Dock: The ſame Moment that diſcovered the Flames, ſhewed the Impoſſibility of extinguiſhing them. The Fire raged with its utmoſt Violence until all the Houſes in that Square, fifteen in Number, were totally conſumed. Upon the firſt Alarm by the Fire-bell, the Engine was immediately brought to the Spot and worked, but without Effect. The Inhabitants of the Town, and the People from the Veſſels, that lay at the Wharffs, ſhewed the utmoſt Alacrity in endeavouring to ſtop the Progreſs of the Flames, and removing what could poſſibly be ſaved, but notwithſtanding every Effort, a very great Quantity of Dry Goods, Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, Flaxſeed, and Proviſion, was conſumed.

"The Rapidity of the Flames threatening the immediate Deſtruction of Mr. Burgwin's Tar-houſe, and of all the Wharffs, Houſes and Stores below the Dock, a Number of Gentlemen exerted themſelves at the utmoſt Riſque, inciting others by their Example, manifeſted that they preferred the Preſervation of ſo great a Part of the Property of others, to any Conſideration of their own Safety. By this laudable Conduct a Quantity of Naval Stores and Lumber were removed amidſt an almoſt ſuffocating Smoak, and within the ſcorching Heat of the Fire, which was thus prevented from further Deveſtation. Happily the Wind was eaſterly; to this Circumſtance, and to the oppoſite Houſe being of Brick, was in a great Meaſure owing the Preſervation of the Houſe and Stores of John Lyon, Eſq; Had the Fire extended itſelf to that Part of Front-ſtreet, the whole of Dock-ſtreet, and in all Probability the greateſt Part of the Town, muſt have been reduced to Aſhes; the Loſs on this melancholy Occaſion is computed at Ten Thouſand Pounds Proclamation Money. Mr. Robeſon loſt above 1000l. Captain Oldfield ſuffered above 600l. This is the ſecond Time that he has unhappily been a conſiderable Sufferer in this Country by Fire."

We are deſired to add, that the Schooners Two Brothers and Bedford (Simmons and Benney) both of Rhode-Iſland, have loſt all their Sails, and a great Part of their Rigging, which had been put into one of Mr. Robeſon's Stores, conſumed by this Fire.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of LAW BOOKS, and other Books, belonging to an Attorney at Law, who has declined the Practice. Students and others may here ſupply themſelves cheaper than by Way of Importation. A Catalogue, with the Prices, may be ſeen at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE. ¶

York-Town, February 23, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ of execution to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 27th day of March next, on the premiſes hereafter mentioned, will be expoſed to ſale, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain furnace, forge, griſt-mill, and ſaw-mill, on Codorus creek, in the townſhip of Hellam, with the utenſils thereto belonging, and alſo the tract of land whereon the ſaid iron-works and mills are erected, containing 160 acres, more or leſs, together with all other lands, in the ſaid townſhip of Hellam, and townſhip of Mancheſter, heretofore purchaſed, or contracted for, for the uſe of the ſaid iron works, containing by eſtimation 3000 acres, more or leſs; and alſo a tract of land, called Smithfield, containing 31 acres, and allowance, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, adjoining the lands of Jacob Brindley, and others; and a large quantity of coals, cord wood, and pig iron (ſome whereof part is wrought) all having been ſeized, as the eſtate of William Bennett, and to be ſold by

¶ GEORGE EICHELBERGER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,

On Thurſday, the 28th of March inſtant, on the premiſes,

THAT much admired, valuable plantation, whereon Colonel James Gilleſpy, deceaſed, formerly lived, now the property of the ſubſcriber, in Little-Britain townſhip, in Lancaſter county, in Pennſylvania, about 30 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, a good landing place, where flour and other produce, and merchandiſe, has a conſtant communication to and from Philadelphia, and bounded by the lands of Meſſieurs William Montgomery, Joſeph Brown, Widow Ripey, James Ramſay, William Peterſon, and Mr. Thomas Whiteſide, all kind friendly neighbours, pleaſantly ſituate, where 4 roads meet, one leading from York county to Chriſtiana Bridge, the other from Lancaſter to Charleſtown, and 3 different Ferries on Saſquehanna to Baltimore-Town, &c. containing 363 acres and 3 quarters, with allowance, the land is kindly, and good for wheat, oats, corn and flax, and much inclined to paſture; there is alſo 90 acres of plowable land cleared, 16 of which new, 38 now well ſeeded in wheat, and 4 in rye, the land is eaſy wrought, and free of ſtones; there are 70 acres of good meadow made, and 20 more, of a good haſſe bottom, equally watered, may be made, it lies moſt delightfully, at each end of the dwelling-houſe, 4 rods from the door, one can ſee over the whole of it; there are between 900 and 1000 rods of water-courſes cut through it, by which every half acre in the whole can be ſufficiently watered, except one half acre, ſeveral ſmall ſluices are fixed in them, that by ſtopping any one ſluice, the water will flow in ſome places over 30, 40 or 50 rods, the courſe is ſo level, and is loaded with good timothy and clover hay, the fences on the whole place in good order; there is alſo a good dwelling, part ſtone, and part ſquare logs, the ſtone part is two ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, 3 of which have fire-places, the other part is a large ſtove room, a good kitchen, 2 good cellars, a draw well, and even at the kitchen door; alſo a large barn 103 by 22, a threſhing floor, 4 large bays for hay and grain, two ſtables, that will hold 20 horſes, a cow-houſe, that has Engliſh ſtalls for 21 head; alſo a good ſtore-houſe, well ſhelved off, a ſtill-houſe, meat-houſe, corn-houſe, neceſſary-houſe, and a compleat log-houſe, all in goood repair, two large neat gardens, one half an acre, the other a truck one, well pailed in; this place has been a public place 36 years, and is fit for public buſineſs, ſuch as ſtore keeping, waggoning, ſtilling, tavern keeping, and graſing and fatting cattle.----As the ſubſcriber purpoſes ſettling his affairs, and move to town again, any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe this valuable plantation, may apply to him on the premiſes, and know the terms of ſale, on paying one third of the purchaſe money down, may have reaſonable time to pay the remainder, on giving good ſecurity, by me ROBERT FULTON.

N. B. The land is warranted, and ſarveyed, and good part of the purchaſe paid. A good title will be made. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

The DUKE *of* CUMBERLAND *Packet, Captain* GOODRIDGE *(for* December*) is arrived at* New-York *from* Falmouth, *but, having a long Paſſage, his Advices are not ſo late as we have already had.*

C-----L B----'S SPEECH *in the* ROBINHOOD SOCIETY.

THOUGH fully convinced, by Experience, of the little Weight which I have in this Aſſembly, yet I cannot, on this alarming Occaſion, help begging its Indulgence, while I contribute my Mite towards the general Utility, and join the feeble Efforts of my Voice to thoſe of my Friends. The Situation of this Country is too critical to allow any Man of Spirit and Honour to ſit an idle Spectator, with his Arms folded, and his Heart contracted into a Stoical Apathy. The Times call for the Exertion of every Virtue, and every Talent, which the Nation can boaſt. Far be it from me to arrogate a ſuperior Share of any Perfection, I only lay Claim to Sincerity and upright Intentions. To theſe Qualities I owe that, on former Occaſions, you frequently lent me a patient Ear. To theſe Qualities I ſhall now be indebted for the ſame Favour, for I cannot doubt that you will in the moſt important Criſis ſhew me that Partiality, which you always diſcovered in the moſt trifling Conjuncture.

Allow me then to declare, that I entirely agree with my honourable Friend in thinking, that the People cannot heartily concur with the M------y in the Proſecution of a War. For, not to repeat any of the Arguments ſo forcibly and convincingly urged by him, is it not evident that a new War will, by the Increaſe of Taxes, Places, and Penſions, extend the Power of the Crown, and conſequently render it more and more difficult every Day to ſtem the Torrent of Corruption, and the Progreſs of Deſpotiſm? With this melancholy Proſpect before its Eyes, can the Nation chearfully ſupport Men, whoſe Encroachments on Liberty have always kept Pace with their Power, whoſe perverſe Obſtinacy, and miſtaken Politics, will not allow them to make the leaſt Compenſation to the Public, or the leaſt Sacrifice to the general Security? Human Nature forbids us to harbour ſuch a Thought. The Heart of Man revolts at the Idea of ſtrengthening the Hands of thoſe, in whom it places no Confidence. In ſuch a Situation, the People and their Rulers can no more incorporate than Vinegar and Oil. Like Non-electrics, they will repel each other, and preſerve an eternal Antipathy. Who then can, without Sorrow, behold his S-------n going to War, with only Half his People at his Back? Who can forbear to wiſh, that there may be reſerved in Heaven ſome choſen Bolt, red with uncommon Fire, to blaſt the Wretches, who could reduce him to ſuch an unfortunate Situation? Had George II. engaged in the late War with ſuch fearful Odds againſt him, could we have expected ſuch wonderful Succeſs? The great Miniſter, to whoſe Wiſdom, Spirit, and Magnanimity, we primarily owed the Smiles of Fortune, was fully ſenſible of this Truth. As the Groundwork, therefore, of Vigour abroad, he reſtored Unanimity at home, and then ſhook the Power of France and Spain to the Foundation. Ought not we at this Juncture to follow the ſame Courſe? Nothing can be more evident. The national Grievances ought to be immediately redreſſed. His M-----y ought at any Price to buy the Affections of his S------s; for in the Day of Trial this is the Family Compact, the brazen Wall, on which he muſt depend. It is not eaſy to foreſee what Effect the Impoſition of new Taxes, or a Misfortune in War, may have on the People, while their Minds are ſoured by unredreſſed Grievances, and odious M-------s. No prudent S-----r can adviſe his S--------n to make the Experiment. If this Conciliation Scheme is adopted, then, and not till then, may we expect to carry on a ſucceſsful War. Then will our military Officers act with Spirit, and Zeal, and Emulation. Nor ſhould I refuſe my Share of the Danger. Whatever Talents I poſſeſs are ever at the Service of my Country. Not that I ſolicit Employment at the Hands of our M-------s: No, let them not think it. While they ſteer the Helm, I am ſenſible that no Commander can expect any Thing but Diſgrace. I cannot, therefore, wiſh to heap red-hot Coals upon my own Head, or to be with them acceſſary to the Ruin of my Country. Had I even ſome Opinion of their Talents for the Management of a War, yet would their Politics be an unſurmountable Barrier between us. For, however low Oppoſition may be reduced, on its preſent Ground, it will always be honourable. Should we dwindle to ten, we will always go out of this Houſe, ten reſpectable Figures, ſtill reminding the Nation of what its Repreſentatives ſhould be.

But here I may be perhaps thought too ſevere. Let us then examine their Conduct. About the latter End of May, or the Beginning of June, they were acquainted with the Fate of Falkland Iſland. At that Time they learned that the Governor of Buenos Ayres had ſent a Frigate or two to warn our Troops to quit the Iſland; that our Commanding Officer had threatened to blow them off, if they would not depart; that the Spaniards, in Conſequence, declared their Reſolution of employing Force, ſince fair Words had failed, and that there was no Doubt but they would put the ſame in Execution. Where their Intereſt, or Pride, is concerned, the Spaniards are pretty tenacious of their Words, and it could not be ſuppoſed that the Governor of Buenos Ayres would, in this Caſe, belie the Character of his Nation. But, aſk my honourable Friend, who is this Governor of Buenos Ayres, this mighty Potentate, againſt whom the K--- of G---- B------ is going to draw his Sword? I will tell him. When at Gibraltar, in an inferior Station, I confeſs, I happened in an Excurſion to meet this Governor; this Don Franciſco, whom our Miniſters conſider as ſo great and formidable. For a Spaniard, he was not a bad Companion; he could circulate the Glaſs pretty freely; in a Word, he was a very good Sort of a Gentleman: But I do not believe that he had, at that Time, the moſt diſtant Hope of ever entering into a Competition with the K--- of G---- B------. But our M-------s were made for rendering Abſurdity faſhionable. As they have, for theſe two Years, degraded their R---l M----r by a Quarrel with a wretched Libeller, ſo now they commit his Dignity in a Conteſt with a little Spaniſh Officer. The terrible Foes that rouſe his Vengeance are John Wilkes, and my old Friend Don Franciſco. What is this but breaking a Fly upon the Wheel, or making Jupiter hurl his Bolts againſt a Pigmy! Theſe are the Buzzards, theſe are the Owls, on which they exhauſt the Lightning of our R---l Eagle! How much more honourable would it have been to have at once conſidered the King of Spain as the Aggreſſor, as the Delinquent! It is evident, from the Coolneſs and Deliberation with which Don Franciſco acted, that he acted under the Authority, and by the expreſs Command, of the Bourbons. If he had not, he would have, ere now, forfeited his Head. Why then did not our M-------s, upon the firſt Intelligence, deem this Act of Hoſtility the moſt explicit and effectual Declaration of War? Why did they not immediately arm the Nation, and prepare for ſtriking as deciſive a Blow as that which ſecured us the Superiority laſt War? This Step would have brought into our Ports their Newfoundland Ships and Sailors, and effectually ruined their Marine. Of this Truth no Perſon of common Senſe can entertain the leaſt Doubt; and, in Fact, it is allowed on all Hands. The moſt obſtinate Stickler for the M------y has here nothing to ſay in their Defence.

But inſtead of embracing this prudent, this vigorous Meaſure, they let the Affair ſleep for three or four Months, as if Time had no Wings, as if they could always ſeize Opportunity by the Forelock. And, when at laſt waked out of their Lethargy, what have they done? What Harbours have they improved? What Forts have they repaired? What Cities have they fortified? Have they ſtrengthened the Lines at Quebec? Have they ſecured that Spot, which, if taken by the Enemy, will ruin our Fiſhery; if it is not already ruined by their Indolence, Timidity, or Ignorance? Have you taken any Meaſures for defending thoſe Sugar Iſlands, which, from their Situation, are expoſed to the Inſults of the Enemy? What Precautions have you taken for the Safety of Minorca? I know that, when the Troops from Ireland arrive, the Garriſon will conſiſt of nine Battalions. But whoever told you that this Number would be ſufficient, knows nothing of the Service. I am confident that every Officer of Judgment and Experience will coincide with me in Opinion. You ſee then, where you are vulnerable. More Inſtances might be pointed out; but that were Impiety. I ſhould hold myſelf inexcuſable for what I have already ſaid, were I not ſenſible that our Enemies know them as well as we do. Such then is the Situation of this Country, to which our M------r in the Courſe of laſt Seſſion, promiſed a ten Years Peace. I ſtood up in my Place, and ventured to call his Prophecy in Queſtion. I gave my Reaſons; but they were called the Suggeſtions of Faction. The M------r, truſting to his own Sagacity and Foreſight, paid no Regard to the Forebodings of the gallant A-----l, who now ſits at the Head of the M---ne Department. That illuſtrious Seaman, than whom I know not a better Officer, nor a more excellent Citizen, declared, that whoever occupied next Year the Place then held by him, would be forced to call for an Augmentation of ſix Thouſand Sailors. Theſe Words ſhew that I was not ſingular in my Opinion, and that other reſpectable Perſons felt the Approach of War. I know not what the Opinion of the M------r may be; but I ſtill continue of the ſame. I ſmell War; a Calamity which might have been eaſily prevented, had our Negociators acted with Spirit and Reſolution in the Affair of Corſica. I happened then to be at Paris; and I can with the greateſt Truth affirm, that the French would have deemed your Interpoſition the Part of a Friend. Tired and exhauſted with ſuch an Effuſion of Blood and Treaſure, they would have thanked you for any honourable Pretence to withdraw from that Scene of ſo many Diſaſters. But you acted then like P-ltr--ns, and P-ltr--ns always bring upon themſelves a Succeſſion of Inſults. And now that, like Bullies, you hector and bluſter, and run ſwaggering about, what will you do? *Quid feret hic tanto dignum promiſſor hiatu?* Where is there a Man among you that can make the proper Arrangements for War? Whom will you appoint Commander in Chief? He, alas! who could fill that Office with Dignity and Ability, is no more; and no Friend of Britain will refuſe his Memory a Tear. For when ſhall we ſee his like again? Regardleſs of Money, and ſtudious only of true Glory, he ſought the Applauſe and Affection of his Country, and he acquired them. His Honeſty and Integrity were unqueſtioned; his Courage, which was of the moſt ardent and deciſive Kind, had covered him with Laurels, ſo much the more honourable that he did not employ the Weight and Authority thence derived for his own private Emolument, but for the public Good. Such Virtue, rare at any Time, was to be doubly prized in ſuch an Age as this. Such Talents might have given Life and Vigour to our military Counſels. But, ſnatched away when we moſt needed his Heart and his Hand, he is, alas! no more.

It is, however, ſome Conſolation under this Diſtreſs, that we have ſuch an able S-------- at W--. His ſuperior Talents will make us Amends for the Loſs of ſo great a Character. That Clearneſs for which his Diſpatches are remarkable, is a ſufficient Earneſt of his future Atchievments. In the laſt War, ſome of his Letters to the Governor of Gibraltar were, if I remember well, unintelligible; ſome were contradictory, and all confuſed and perplexed. Hence the Loſs of Minorca. If his Head produced ſuch Effects, when he acted only an under Part, what may we not expect from it, where he is the ſupreme Director? It is not that the Honourable L--- cannot write with ſufficient Perſpicuity, where the Queſtion is to d-----y his Majeſty's Subjects. There I confeſs the Power of his Eloquence. There he is quite intelligible. There he can inſpire the Soldiers with Alacrity. I wiſh the Miniſtry Joy of ſuch a Superintendant of the military Department; but I am ſorry that I cannot pay my Country the ſame Compliment.

L--D N----'S SPEECH *in the* ROBINHOOD SOCIETY.

MUCH Breath has been expended on this Occaſion, but to little Purpoſe; for I do not find that any of our Orators have propoſed any Amendment of the A----ſs, which is the Subject now before the H----. I muſt therefore conclude, that it has no material Imperfection, and that it may in its preſent Form be preſented to his M---y, as the Senſe of this A----y. But though no ſolid Objection can be made to the A----ſs, Occaſion has been taken from the Words of the A----ſs and the S---ch, to arraign the general Conduct of the M-----ry. It is inſinuated, that their Meaſures have raiſed ſuch Diſcontents, and incurable Jealouſies among the People, that the K--- muſt go to War with only Half his People at his Back. I wiſh Gentlemen had been a little more cautious and moderate in their Expreſſions. Is it credible, that on Account of any political Squabbles among ourſelves, the People will abandon their lawful Sovereign, and riſk the Danger of a foreign Yoke? Such a Thought is abſurd and extravagant, and can only proceed from a diſtempered Imagination. The Nation will be unanimous in chaſtiſing the Bourbon Confederacy, and the K--- will find, that they will all form a Wall of Braſs behind. The common Danger being removed, it will be Time enough to think of adjuſting our domeſtic Quarrels. But, ſay you, who can ſecond the Operations of thoſe, who have degraded their S-------n by a pitiful Conteſt with the Governor of Buenos Ayres? In Anſwer to this, you will allow me to obſerve, that the intrinſic Value of Falkland Iſland could not be deemed a ſufficient Cauſe of War, and that it was therefore a proper Object of Negociation. This, which cannot be denied, being granted, what could be more prudent, than to leave an Opening for Accommodation, by allowing the King of Spain to avow or diſavow, as he thought proper, the Act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres? Indeed, if Britain had thrown herſelf into the Arms of France, as a Mediator, there would have been ſome Ground for Cavil. But where has the Gentleman picked up this Intelligence? He ſays, that more Knowledge of the actual State of Affairs may be gathered from a common News-Paper, than from the K---'s S--k. We all know the Gentleman's Partiality for theſe Vehicles of Politics. May I then preſume to aſſert, that he muſt have owed this Anecdote to theſe Oracles of Truth? I think I may, without much Vanity, pretend to as much Knowledge of the Matter as the honourable Gentleman, and yet, I proteſt, the Affair is an entire Secret to me. Great-Britain has not employed France as a Mediator. If ſhe had Need of a Mediator, ſhe would have Need of a Protector; a Caſe which can never exiſt, while ſhe is the firſt and the greateſt Power in Europe; or, if theſe Words be too ſtrong, one of the firſt and greateſt Powers in Europe. But we have not ſecured all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions from Danger, and provided againſt every ſudden Blow from the Enemy. It may be ſo. For what Wiſdom can with ſo few Troops render us every where invulnerable? The honourable M-------r, who ſtarted this Objection, could not, I believe, with all his Sagacity and military Talents, ſucceed in ſuch an arduous Taſk. Here, therefore, he is as unfortunate, as in his Attack upon the imaginary Prophecy, concerning the Duration of Peace, which he attributes to me. I made no ſuch Prophecy. I only ſaid, that ſuch and ſuch Advantages would accrue to Britain, if the Peace laſted ten Years. I ventured on the Strength of Calculation, to ſpecify the Quantity of the national Debt, which would in that Time be paid off. Indeed, I thought at that Juncture, that War was at a great Diſtance; but I was far from prophecying. But, had the M------y acted with Spirit, in the Affair of Corſica, War might have been prevented. The Gentleman's Intelligence may be very good; yet the Point is not very clear to me. And had a Rupture actually enſued in Conſequence of our Interference, who would not have blamed the M------y, for not allowing the Enemy to waſte their Blood and Treaſure upon an Object, which they may find a Thorn in their Side?

C-----L B---E'S *Reply to* L--D N---H'S *Speech in the* ROBINHOOD SOCIETY.

SIR,

THE M-n-ſt-r has thought proper to diſclaim the Prophecy of a ten Years Peace, with which he was charged. I am not ſurpriſed at it; for nothing can be more natural for an unfortunate Wight than to deny a Baſtard Child, for whom he is likely to be brought to Shame. I will not be ſo ungenerous as to add to the Catalogue of his Tranſgreſſions by a falſe Charge. The real Sins, for which he has to anſwer, are ſo many, that, were I an Enemy, I could not wiſh for the leaſt Exaggeration. All my Spleen and Malice would be fully gratified, by diſplaying the naked Truth. For this Reaſon, and for the Honour of my own Character, he may be aſſured that I will never quote his oracular Sayings, his Goſpel, except where I am very ſure of the Text. Will he then believe me, when I tell him, that I took down his Words? Here they are, without any Marks of Forgery, and with all the viſible Characters of Authenticity, with the ſacred Ruſt, and precious Varniſh of Antiquity. Martinus Scriblerus would be forced to confeſs them genuine. Have we here no Antiquarian to be conſulted? Shall I then ſend for my Ink-merchant to determine the Point by the Colour of his own Manufacture? Or will the noble L--- truſt to my Honour? I hope he is a Man of Honour. He ought to remember, that what he utters in this Aſſembly, is not exactly like the Sybbelline Verſes, *Foliis non Carmina mandat.*

L O N D O N.

Nov. 27. *Letters from the Hague inform, that a certain Ambaſſador had ſeriouſly remonſtrated with the States General concerning the ill conſequences which muſt inevitably attend the practice carried on laſt war, of ſupplying the enemies of the King, his maſter, underhand, with ammunitions of war, if done now.*

Nov. 29. *It is ſaid that a Common-hall will ſoon be called, to report a late anſwer, and to conſult about what further ſteps can be taken towards procuring a redreſs of the grievances of the people.*

Yeſterday a proceſs was ordered to be iſſued out of the Exchequer to oblige the Public Defaulter to pay into that Court his arrears, amounting to 60,000*l.*

Yeſterday morning Mr. Almon was brought up to Weſtminſter-Hall to receive ſentence for ſelling Junius's Letter to the K---, when, after many learned arguments by the Counſel on both ſides, Mr. Juſtice Aſton ſentenced him to pay a fine of ten marks, and to find ſecurity for his good behaviour for two years; himſelf to be bound in 400*l. and his two ſureties in* 200*l. each.*

Lord Mansfield was not on the Bench when the ſentence was paſſed, but left the Court about three o'clock, having been ſent for on ſome very important buſineſs to the Houſe of Lords.

The laſt letters from Guernſey adviſe, that a vaſt number of privateers are fitting out in all the French ports in the channel, to be ſent to ſea with Spaniſh commiſſions, to cruize againſt the Engliſh.

It is ſaid that a certain Ambaſſador has declared his reſolution to remain in England till the very hour of war being declared againſt the King his maſter.

On Tueſday a motion was made in the Lower Room of the Robinhood, for leave to bring in a bill for the amending an Act of William III. reſpecting the power granted to the Attorney General, of filing informations ex officio, *but it was carried in the negative,* 164 *againſt* 72.

The motion made in the Upper Room by the E. of C. yeſterday was, that Capt. Hunt, late Captain of the Tamer ſloop, be ordered to attend on Monday next. The previous queſtion was then put, and carried, 55 *for,* 21 *againſt.*

A letter from Genoa ſays, "*The Senate are very uneaſy at the near proſpect of a war between Great-Britain and France, as in that caſe the Court of Verſailles will call upon the Republic to fulfil certain private engagements, ruinouſly entered into by the treaty concerning Corſica.*"

Dec. 4. *In a company where Lord H-----d was talked of on Thurſday night, a noble Perſonage declared,* "*that either* he *or his* accounts *ought, and* ſhall *be dragged before Parliament before the end of the Seſſion.*

In the Year 1740, when the Miniſtry brought in a Bill for impreſſing Seamen, under the ſpecious Pretence of a Bill for encouraging Seamen, and for the ſpeedier and better manning his Majeſty's Navy, Mr. P--t oppoſed it with all the Warmth of bold and nervous Oratory; but in the Year 1770, the E--l of C-----m has declared that the impreſſing of Seamen is juſt, founded on common Law, and that its Oppoſers ſhould be proſecuted.

General Paoli has for ſome Weeks paſt had very frequent and long Conferences with his Majeſty.

Mr. Dunning, on Tueſday laſt, ſpeaking on the ex officio *power of the Attorney General, in regard to filing informations, cloſed a very eloquent and patriotic ſpeech to the following purport:* "*That this power, periodically aſſumed, never originally belonged to the conſtitution; that it was firſt introduced by arbitrary Miniſters, the more effectually to anſwer the purpoſes of private pique and reſentment, and that its being countenanced at any time by any Miniſter, ever foretold the badneſs of his cauſe, and the foreneſs of his mind; that for his part he was totally for aboliſhing this ſhred of Starchamber tyranny; and he was very ſure that every man would be of the ſame opinion, who preferred the real good of the Conſtitution to the rancour of party.*"

The Sardinian ambaſſador, it is ſaid, has given all his Engliſh ſervants warning to hold themſelves in readineſs to quit his ſervice, in caſe a war enſues between England and Spain; as on that account he will be recalled, and be appointed to the Court of France.

Dec. 6. *The Premier has declared within theſe few days, that, he has the real intereſt of his country ſo much at heart, as rather than involve it in a war at any rate at preſent, he is ready to riſque his head, that the negociation now on foot will turn out to the ſatisfaction of the people in general.*"

In order to put the royal navy on a more reſpectable footing, we hear, that 423,747*l. will be allowed for the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of men of war, for the enſuing year.*

It is ſaid that a bill is preparing to be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly, to enable his Majeſty to appoint the Council for the Colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in the ſame Manner as his Majeſty appoints the Privy Council of Great-Britain and Ireland; the right of chooſing the Council for the ſaid Colony is at preſent veſted in its Aſſembly.

We hear that Sir W. Meredith's plan for delivering up all criminals, convicted of ſlight offences, to the Eaſt India Company for their ſervice, will ſpeedily take place.

It is thought that no more motions will be made reſpecting the Middleſex Election, as they have hitherto proved wholly fruitleſs.

Lord Temple has not attended the Houſe of Peers this ſeſſion.

It is ſaid Lord T---le has told his friends, that he ſhall never engage again in political matters.

Colonel L-----ll was propoſed at the laſt meeting of the Female Coterie as a Candidate. He had the Mortification to be black-balled.

A letter from Calais ſays, "The Secretary of our Admiralty, and his Clerks, are ſent to priſon for ſome high miſdemeanors, by order of the Duke de Penthievre, High Admiral of France.

A liſt of all the commiſſioned officers of militia in Great-Britain, is ordered to be laid before a great aſſembly.

Yeſterday policies were opened at ſeveral Coffee-houſes by the Royal Exchange, to receive 12 *guineas to pay* 100, *if war is declared before the* 1*ſt of April next.*

By a letter from Liſbon, by the laſt mail, there is advice of the loſs of a large Spaniſh man of war, on her paſſage to that port, and that the major part of the crew periſhed.

Letters from Dublin mention that Dr. Lucas has lately acquitted himſelf in a very ſpirited manner, on receiving a challenge from a certain miniſterial Gentleman, who had imagined himſelf reflected on in ſome papers lately written by the Iriſh Patriot.

They write from Marſeilles, that they had juſt received advice of ſome terrible diſturbances having broke out at Conſtantinople, on account of the populace being highly exaſperated at the revolt of Egypt.

A noble Lord has declared, that although he can reaſonably expect no good from the preſent majority, he will nevertheleſs perſevere in making the moſt of ſuch motions, as he thinks will be for the good of his country, that the public may by this means have proofs that their deareſt intereſts are the objects of his chief attention.

Dec. 8. The Ruſſians have taken three Ships that were exerciſing Piracies in the Archipelago, under the Flag of their Empire; the three Captains of which have been hanged at Lemnos, and the Crews baſtinadoed, and put in Irons.

It was ſtrongly aſſerted on Tueſday Night, at the Weſt End of the Town, that a Meſſenger was arrived at the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's, from the King of Spain, with Propoſals for accommodating the Differences reſpecting Falkland's Iſland; but that they were rejected by our Miniſtry, and returned with Aſſurances, that the Britiſh Crown would not accept ſuch trifling Conceſſions, for the material Injuries it lately received from his Catholic Majeſty.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company have given Orders to ſeveral of the Captains, intended for Coaſt and Bay, to change their Courſe, and ſail immediately for Madraſs; they are to take on board ſome Troops. This Reſolution is taken on Account of the preſent critical Situation of affairs.

They write from Venice, that the Algerines had again broken the Peace, by the Capture of ſome rich Veſſels belonging to the Subjects of the Republic.

It is ſaid our Settlements on the Guinea Coaſt are thought to be in ſome Danger from their own Weakneſs, and the great naval Power of our natural Foes in that Quarter.

Dec. 11. It is reported that the Number of Land Forces to be employed for the Service of the enſuing Year, are to be augmented to 23,432 effective Men, including Invalids; and that 720,629 l. will be wanted for their Pay.

It is ſaid that a Motion is intended to be made, for bringing a great Magiſtrate to the Bar of a certain Aſſembly, for refuſing to back the Preſs-warrants.

A Confirmation, it is ſaid, was received on Friday, that Lord Bute is at Madrid.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, December 7.

"An Order came this Day, from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to fit out the following Ships, at this Port, with the greateſt Expedition, viz. the Somerſet, Ardent, and Panther.

"His Majeſty's Ships Suffolk, Monarch, and Robuſte, of 74 Guns each, now in Ordinary at Sheerneſs, are ordered to be navigated from thence, in order to be fitted out at this Port, agreeable to the ſaid Order."

Letters from Paris mention that the Clergy had been applied to for a conſiderable Loan to his Majeſty on an entire new Plan, invented by the Abbe de Terray, Comptroller General of the Finances.

It was reported this Morning, that the Corſairs of the Dey of Algiers have taken two rich Daniſh Merchant Ships in the Mediterranean.

A patriotic Member of a reſpectable Aſſembly, has declared his Reſolution to make a Motion for an Impeachment of a certain great Man, ſhould he even be unſupported by a ſingle Voice.

To-morrow his Grace the Duke of Northumberland will give a grand Dinner to the Minority, at Northumberland-houſe.

On Saturday, when the Ticket No. 45 was drawn at Guildhall a Prize of 20 l. the Clapping and Shouting was ſo loud and long, that the Proclaimers were ſome Time before they could proceed on Buſineſs.

Dec. 13. It is ſaid that Lord North has lately had Conferences with ſome Merchants of great Eminence in the City, relative to the Trade to Spain and Portugal.

Some Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the late Movements of the Spaniards towards the Sea Coaſts, does not proceed from ſhifting their Garriſons, which is never done but in Summer, but are occaſioned by an apparent Deſign againſt this Fortreſs.

Dec. 15. It is ſaid that no Perſons, except Peers eldeſt Sons, and Heir apparent of a Peer, all the Judges, the Attorney and Solicitor General, his Honour the Maſter of the Rolls, the four King's Serjeants, and the Maſters in Chancery, are to be admitted for the future in the Upper Aſſembly.

The following it is ſaid comes from a Gentleman, who was an Eye-witneſs to the whole Tranſaction.

When the Spaniſh Commander in Chief, after delivering his Maſter's Meſſage to the Engliſh Fort on Falkland Iſland, landed his Men on Shore, he declared to the Engliſh Inhabitants, "That he had Orders from his Court to drive them from it *three Years* before, but could not find the Harbour out, till the two Spaniſh Frigates diſcovered it." There were ſeveral Engliſh, Scotch and Iriſh Seamen on board the Spaniſh Fleet: Some of them declared *in Confidence* to their Countrymen, that it was with great Difficulty the Governor of Buenos Ayres was able to raiſe 500 Soldiers, and that he compelled Merchants and others, who had above 60,000 Dollars Property, to bear Arms in the Expedition.

The new Augmentation, we hear, is to conſiſt of three Serjeants, three Corporals, two Drummers, beſides commiſſioned Officers to every Regiment, and all the old Companies are to be augmented with twenty private Men.

The Reſolution of 74, the Buckingham of 70, and the Revenge of 64 Guns, are ordered to be put immediately into Commiſſion at Chatham.

The Boyne and Terrible Men of War are ordered into Commiſſion.

We hear that three Ships of the Line, with ſix Tranſports, will ſail for Newfoundland the Beginning of next Month, with military Stores of all Kinds, and a Number of Artificers and Troops, to put the Works in a thorough State of Defence.

The Riot in the Upper Room has ſhocked the Delicacy of Sir F------- N----n. Upon Occaſion of ſome Clamour on Thurſday, he called to them, with all the Softneſs of a Baſſoon, "Pray Gentlemen, be orderly;---you are almoſt as bad as the other Room."

The Bill for the better Supply of Mariners and Seamen, to ſerve in his Majeſty's Ships of War, and on board Merchant Ships, and other trading Veſſels, lies ready for the Royal Aſſent.

On Thurſday there was a general Muſter of the Penſioners belonging to Greenwich-hoſpital, when a Draught was made conſiſting of three Diviſions, who were ordered to be in Readineſs, on the firſt Notice, to go on board the Guard-ſhips at the different Ports.

Yeſterday at a Court of Common Council, a Motion was made that the Bounty to Seamen, which ends by their former Reſolution this Day, be continued for another Month, and unanimouſly agreed to.

It appears very extraordinary, that the Nobleman who is the moſt likely to fill up one of the Vacancies of the ſixteen Peers of Scotland, is not poſſeſſed of an Acre of Property in that Kingdom. But the Reaſon is obvious: *He is eſpouſed by the* Miniſtry.

They write from Liſbon, that the Court either were, or affected to be, in no ſmall Conſternation on ſome late extraordinary Motions of the Spaniards, whoſe Troops now form two conſiderable Encampments on the Frontiers of Portugal.

Letters from Cadiz mention, that all the Engliſh Sailors and Ship-carpenters in the Spaniſh Service, and whoſe Number is very conſiderable, have been ſent to ſome Diſtance in the Country, to be kept under Guard, until the Fleets are ready to put to Sea.

Yeſterday a Number of Foreigners obtained Protections to ſerve as Seamen on board Merchant-ſhips.

N E W - Y O R K, *February* 25.

The Votes of the Houſe of Aſſembly againſt paying off the Arrears of the Barrack Money, &c. purſuant to the billetting Statute, extracted from the printed Votes.

A Motion was made by Captain De Lancey, in the Words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I MOVE, That there be allowed to E. and G. Banker, out of the firſt Monies ariſing from the Loan-Office Bill paſſed this Houſe, for Monies advanced on Account of this Government, and Services performed, £ 1017 0 0. And Debates ariſing upon the ſaid Motion, and the Queſtion being put thereon, it was carried in the Negative in Manner following, viz.

For the Negative,

Mr. Van Kleek, Mr. De Witt, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Kiſſam, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Col. Woodhull, Mr. Ten Broeck, Mr. Mynderſe, Mr. Boerum, Mr. Rapalje, Mr. De Noyellis.

For the Affirmative,

Mr. Jauncey, Mr. Walton, Captain De Lancey, Col. Seaman, Mr. Billopp, Col. Phillips, Mr. Brixkerhoff, Mr. Ten Eyck, Mr. Gale, Mr. De Lancey.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *March* 7.

Extract of a Letter from London, November 30.

"*It ſeems probable, from a Variety of Circumſtances, that we ſhall have a Spaniſh War. The great Difficulty, I am told, with the Miniſtry is, whether they ſhall declare War now, or wait till they ſee what Steps France will take. As this latter Kingdom is not in a Situation to begin a War at preſent, it is ſuppoſed they only want Time to prepare themſelves, and that they will join the Spaniards as ſoon as they are in Condition to do it.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, December 5.

"As to Peace or War, nothing yet decided, though it is probable the next Courier from Madrid will end the Negociation one Way or other. Opinions and Preparations ſeem ſtrongly for War. The Parliament laſt Week voted 40,000 Seamen for the enſuing Year, and all the Regiments are compleating, and Officers ordered to their reſpective Poſts abroad. The Preſs continues warm, and Encouragement to Sailors given to enter; but it may blow over, eſpecially if the French are not yet in Readineſs to follow, or juſtify the Stroke their Ally has ſtruck."

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 6.

"A War with Spain is daily expected to be declared; and it is ſuppoſed will ſoon follow with France, if Differences are not accommodated; which the preſent Miniſtry labour to effect."

Extract of a Letter from London, December 8.

"In every Queſtion in the Houſe of Commons, the Miniſtry carry it above two to one againſt the Oppoſition. I am ſtill of the Opinion our Diſpute with Spain will terminate amicably, tho' many People here think otherwiſe; but I think I ſpeak upon ſure Foundation."

A Letter from London, brought by the Packet, mentions, that in Conſequence of the Agreement of the Merchants of this Place, on the 20th of September laſt, not to admit Goods to be landed here, which ſhould ſail from London before the 15th of January; the Merchants there had entered into an Agreement not to ſhip Goods on board any Veſſel for this Port, that ſhould ſail before that Time, that all may be on an equal Footing here.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, March 1.

"The Packet is arrived, with Lord Dunmore's Commiſſion for the Government of Virginia, and Mr. Tryon is certainly to come hither."

From New-York we learn, that the Duke of Cumberland Packet, which arrived there laſt Friday Night, in 10 Weeks from Falmouth, was within a few Hours Sail of the Hook on Tueſday, the 12th of laſt Month, when a hard Gale of Wind came on at Northweſt, which drove her off; ſhe has been beating on the Coaſt ever ſince, and ſuffered ſome Damage in her Sails and Rigging. We hear ſhe is not to ſail for England till the Return of the next Poſt from this Place.

Friday laſt departed this Life, Mrs. MARGARET CURRIE, the Wife of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM CURRIE, Miſſionary to Radnor Church, in Cheſter County, a Lady of a moſt amiable Character, ever diſcharging her Duty, as a Wife, Mother, Friend and Neighbour, with unfeigned Love and Charity.---She was truly beloved and revered by all who knew her, and her Death is much lamented. The Sunday following her Corpſe was decently interred at Radnor Church, attended by a vaſt Concourſe of People of all Denominations.

Captain Hanſe, from Jamaica, ſailed from thence on the 30th of January, in Company with Captain Barber, for this Port, and Captain Clark, in a Brig belonging to North Yarmouth, bound to Baltimore, and parted with the latter to the Weſtward of the Grand Commanders. On the 11th of February, off Cape St. Anthony, he ſpoke the Ship William Beckford, Captain Foot, from Lucea for London, 8 Days out; the next Day, about ten Leagues to the Northward of the Colleradoes, ſpoke the Ship Hercules, Captain Gordon, from the Bay of Honduras for London, 8 Days out; 13th, about 7 Leagues to the Northward of the Bay of Hundy, ſpoke a Snow, Captain Haſtie, from the Bay for New-York, out 17 Days; and on the 15th, about ten Leagues to the Southward of Cape Florida, he fell in with a Spaniſh Fleet, conſiſting of 5 Zebecks, 6 or 7 large Ships, and 2 or 3 Brigs; two of the large Ships gave Chace to him, but he luckily out-ſailed them, the others were lying to; the ſame Night he fell in with a Spaniſh Brig, ſuppoſed to belong to the above Fleet; on hailing her, they anſwered from the Havanna, but would not inform where bound; he imagines they were bound to Old Spain; two of the large Ships had Flags at their Maſt Heads.

By Captain Hanſe we have Advice, that his Majeſty's Ship Seaford, WALTER STIRLING, Eſq; Commander, ſailed from Port-Royal on the 10th of January, for Great-Britain.

Captain Styles from North-Carolina informs, that he ſaw a large Schooner aſhore on the Frying-pan, but the Wind blowing very hard, he could not get near enough to enquire where ſhe was from, or to afford her any Relief.

On Tueſday Night, the 26th ult. the Houſe of David Brailow, Eſq; Attorney at Law, at Allentown, in New-Jerſey, was entirely conſumed by Fire, together with all his Books and Furniture; the Family with Difficulty eſcaped with their Lives.

A R R I V A L S.

From Philadelphia. *Captains Forten, and Rodgers, at Briſtol; Murdoch, at Barbados; Timmons, at Surrinam; Connor, Peter, Hubbs, Alliſon, Gill, and Oſman, at Jamaica; Dyer, in North-Carolina; and Captain Grahams, at Cape-Fear, laſt from Tortola.*

At Barbados. *Captains Slemaker, and Haſey, from Maryland; Rollins, Parrott, and Geddinge, from Piſcataqua; Pratt, and Dains, from New-London; and Captains Peas, Coggeſhall, and Harriſon, from Rhode-Iſland.*

At Jamaica. *Captains Anderſon, and Williams, from New-London; Dyer, from New-England; and Captain Guilford, from New-York.*

Deal, Dec. 3. *Remains in the Downs, the Liberty, Walker, for Virginia.*

Dec. 10. *Came down and ſailed, the Nelly Frigate, Gregg, for Virginia,-----Arrived, and ſailed for the River, the Virgin, Ferrald, from Maryland.*

C U S T O M - H O U S E, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Molly, J. Lockton, from St. Euſtatia. Schooner Betſy, H. Styles, N. Carolina. Sloop Santa Maria, T. Bell, S. Carolina. Brig Carpenter, S. Smith, Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, and Ship Mercury, J. Steel, Barbados. Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, and Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Antigua. Ship Jenny, G. Drummond, and Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, from Antigua and St. Euſtatia.

OUTWARDS. Brig Molly, ----------, for St. Kitts. Snow Ceres, N. Bodkin, and Snow Sarah, S. Correy, Liſbon, Brig Carpenter, S. Smith, and Ship Mercury, J. Steel, Barbados. Schooner Betſy, H. Styles, S. Carolina.

CLEARED. Brig Sally, J. Brown, to St. Euſtatia. Brig Ann, S. Smith, Antigua. Ship Hopewell, N. M'Gowan, Londonderry. Sloop Hope, C. Alexander, Amboy. Brig Queen of the May, S. Chancellor, Liſbon. Schooner William, N. Lamſon, to Boſton.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Price* Four-pence,

USEFUL TABLES, whereby the Money of England is reduced into Money of Portugal; and the Money of Portugal reduced into Engliſh Money; at the Exchange of 67 Pence Halfpenny per Mill-rei, which is the Par of Exchange between theſe Kingdoms. Alſo the Coins, Weights and Meaſures of both Kingdoms, compared.

The Calculations are made at the Rate of 27 Shillings Sterling for a Moidore of Four Mill Eight Hundred Reis, or 67 Pence Halfpenny per Mill-rei, which is the Par of Exchange, altho' it is ſometimes ſo high as 69, and ſo low as 65 Pence, according to the Plenty or Scarcity of Bills or Money.

On THURSDAY next, the 14th Inſtant, at One o' Clock, At the CITY VENDUE-STORE, in Front-ſtreet, Will begin the SALE of

A VERY large and valuable Aſſortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. &c. lately imported.-----The Lots will be ſo proportioned, as to ſuit the Convenience of every Dealer in this Way. *Philadelphia, March* 7, 1771. ¶

February 28, 1771.

TO BE LETT,

A VALUABLE plantation, in the Borough of Wilmington, and county of New-Caſtle, with a quantity of drained meadow belonging to the ſame, with dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, orchard, &c. under a leaſe for ſix years from the 25th inſtant. Likewiſe two brick houſes in Market-ſtreet, in the aforeſaid Borough; and two lots of drained meadow on Brandywine Creek, and one lot ditto near Chriſtiana Ferry.---Alſo to be ſold, a large water lot in the Borough. For terms, apply to JAMES BROOM, living in ſaid Borough. ¶

Pennſylvania, ſs. SUNDRY owners of a tract of 450 acres of land, commonly called the Perkiomen Copper-Mine Tract, ſituate in Frederick townſhip, in Philadelphia county, having petitioned the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, for leave to bring in a bill, for veſting the ſaid land in truſtees, to be ſold; and for diſtributing the monies ariſing from the ſale thereof, among ſuch perſons as ſhall prove themſelves intitled to receive the ſame.

Theſe are to give notice to whom it may concern, that the honourable Houſe have granted leave to bring in ſaid bill, and ordered that public advertiſement thereof be given, for ſix months, from February 28, 1771. ¶

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Saturday, the 16th day of March inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, at the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill, known by the Name of ASHETON's FERRY,

A VARIETY of live ſtock, farming utenſils, houſhold furniture, and many other uſeful articles for houſe-keepers, either in town or country; amongſt which are horſes, good milch cows, carts, geers, ploughs, harrows, carpenters tools, cyder by the hogſhead, empty caſks, a large ſeine, caſting net, an excellent fiſhing boat, battoes, and a Canoe; chairs, tables, preſs, cupboard, caſes of bottles, &c. &c. Alſo a quantity of wheat and rye, growing in the ground.

N. B. The ſale will begin at 9 o' clock in the morning, and a reaſonable credit will be allowed to the purchaſers, on ſecurity being given, if required. THOMAS JAMES. ¶

Third Month 5, 1771.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM HUDSON, late of the Northern Liberties, Cordwainer, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to be adjuſted and paid: And thoſe that are indebted, to come and diſcharge the ſame. CHARLES WEST, Executor.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 21ſt of March, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Mackinett, in Germantown, A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Germantown aforeſaid, containing in breadth about 80 feet, and extending from Germantown Main-ſtreet, to Green-ſtreet, being about 708 feet; bounded by ſaid ſtreets, and ground of Joſeph Shippen, and John Smith; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, On Friday, the 29th of March inſtant, on the premiſes,

A GRIST or MERCHANT-MILL, with two pair of ſtones, three boulting-cloths, hoiſting works all in good repair, with 48 acres and 67 perches of land thereunto belonging, be the ſame more or leſs, 25 acres cleared, 4 of which is good meadow, and more may be made; there are on the premiſes, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, a frame barn, 2 ſtables, pleaſantly ſituated in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, and on Neſhaminey creek, one mile from York road, and 20 miles from Philadelphia. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and be informed of the title, before the day of ſale, by applying to ALEXANDER JAMISON. ¶

TO be SOLD at public vendue, on the 26th of March inſtant, on the premiſes, a plantation, containing 100 acres, with allowance, ſituate in Weſt-Cain townſhip, Cheſter county, on the great road from Culbertſon's Mill to Lancaſter, one half of which is cleared, a quantity of good meadow, and more may be made, a good dwelling-houſe, 32 feet by 25, with 3 fire places, 2 ſtories high, 4 rooms on a floor, with a good ſpring of water near the door, and a good houſe over it, a good barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, a fine young orchard, beginning to bear; all in good repair, the buildings almoſt new, the woodland well timbered; the ſituation is convenient for a tradeſman, or any public buſineſs, being near a number of merchant and ſaw-mills, and different places of worſhip. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes before the day of ſale; the quitrent One Shilling Sterling; a good title for the ſame will be made by ABRAHAM SMITH.

N. B. If the plantation be ſold, there will be expoſed to ſale horſes, milch cows, young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, houſhold furniture, and implements of huſbandry. The vendue to begin at ten o' clock, when the terms of ſale will be made known. There will likewiſe be diſpoſed of, a quantity of good timothy graſs, of the laſt year's growth. ¶

BY reaſon of much damage done by the late high tides to the banks and dams on Greenwich iſland, ſituate in the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, the managers of ſaid iſland were under the neceſſity of laying a tax for the repairing the ſame. Theſe are therefore to deſire the ſeveral owners or occupiers of lands on the ſaid iſland, to pay their ſeveral aſſeſſments without delay (as the money is now wanted) to JOHN LOWNES, *Treaſurer for this year.*

N. B. By a law made and provided for making, mending and repairing the dams, banks, ſluices, &c. of the ſaid iſland, that for neglect or refuſal of paying the ſeveral taxes laid or aſſeſſed, is for the firſt twenty days Two-pence on every Shilling, and the like ſum of Two-pence on every Shilling for every 3 months after till paid. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 26th of this inſtant, on the PREMISES,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 194 acres, adjoining the river Schuylkill; there are on ſaid place, a large ſtone houſe, a log barn, and ſundry other convenient buildings, a large good orchard, and about ten acres of good meadow, ſome whereof is watered, about 120 acres are cleared, and good for any kind of grain; the remainder well timbered, and the whole well watered; the above houſe has been a licenced tavern for many years paſt, and well accuſtomed, and a good pump near the door; the conditions and terms of ſale will be made known by BENJAMIN BROWNBACK, and HENRY BROWNBACK, Executors. *March* 4, 1771.

N. B. The ſale to begin at twelve o' clock. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſloop Tryall, in Rappahannock river, Virginia, on the 2d day of December laſt, a bright Mulattoe man ſlave, named SAM, about 25 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches high, ſtrong, and well made, has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead, over one of his eyes, I think it is the left, and a large quantity of long wool on his head, which he ſometimes ſhears about the crown; his cloathing is ſuch as is worn by ſeamen; and were imported from England ready made, the under jacket of ſpotted ſwanſkin, the ſleeves of which are much too ſhort for his long arms; he had alſo with him, a new ſpotted rug, and ſome mixed coloured broadcloth, which he had ſtolen, and I believe was the cauſe of his flight, and may probably induce him to go a great diſtance, to avoid puniſhment; he was bred to plantation and farming buſineſs, and ſometimes employed as an axe man and ſawyer in ſhip-building, has only been about ſix months by water, ſo that he cannot be ſuppoſed a compleat ſailor. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in goal, or otherwiſe, and gives notice thereof, to Mr. Charles Yates, of Frederickſburg, ſo that he may be delivered ſafe to him, or his order, ſhall be paid the above reward of *Twenty Dollars.* STAFFORD LIGHTBURN, junior.

For CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,

The Brig *Charles-Town Packet,*
SAMUEL WRIGHT, Maſter,

WILL *ſail with all convenient Speed, having good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to* Dorſey & Creſſon, Woolman & Puſey, *or the Maſter on board, at Millnor and Hough's Wharff, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.*

N. B. *Choice new Rice to be ſold by* DORSEY and CRESSON, *at their Store, in Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to the Work-houſe.* ‡

To be SOLD, LETT, or given on SHARES,

A PLANTATION, containing near 400 acres, with a new compleat saw-mill thereon erected, situate 9 miles from Carlisle, in Cumberland county, and 10 from Susquehanna, on a large creek (called Shearman's Creek) sufficient to raft timber, boards, &c. into Susquehanna. The place abounds with excellent pine timber, remarkably convenient to the mill. There is a dwelling-house thereon, some wheat land cleared, meadow may be made, and every thing in good order. The subscriber has several other places to rent, or dispose of; and also a tenement and lot of five acres, with a good bearing orchard, about 14 miles from this city, on Oxford road, thought to be a fine situation for a store. Any person, or persons, inclining to purchase, rent, or take on shares any, or all of the said places, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, at his house in Fourth-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER POWER.

N. B. The subscriber intends to be at Mr. William Power's, in Shearman's Valley, Easter Monday and Tuesday next, being near most of the said places, where those gentlemen inclining to deal, may have an opportunity of seeing the premises.

Christiana Bridge, February 13, 1771.

RUN away from the subscriber, last Sunday, a certain, EDWARD M'COLGAN, *born in Ireland, aged 32 or 33 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high, fresh coloured, has long blackish hair, a little marked with the small-pox, and rocks in his walking: Had on, when he went away, a light grey napped duffil coat and waistcoat, bound and lined, tape the same colour as the coat, the waistcoat wore a good deal below his breast, light coloured cloth breeches, old blue yarn stockings, new shoes, one buckled with a broad brass buckle, the other tied with a leather string. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, if within the county of New-Castle, shall receive the sum of* Forty Shillings, *or out of said county,* Three Pounds, *on confining him in any of his Majesty's goals, or* Three Pounds, *and reasonable charges, upon delivering him to* PATRICK M'GONNEGAL. §

Newport, New-Castle County, March 1, 1771.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

And to be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE plantation in Appoquinimink Hundred, pleasantly situated on the great road leading from New-Castle to Duck-creek town, and upon the south side of Blackbird creek, containing 200 acres, with allowance for roads, &c. two dwelling-houses thereon, one of which is partly new, said place adjoining the lands of Thomas Murphy, Tavernkeeper, 60 acres whereof is cleared, and under good fence, the rest of the land well timbered with oak and hickory, with a stream of water running through the same, called Sandom's Run, where there is a conveniency for building either grist, saw-mill, or fulling-mill, being bounded on each side with a sufficient bank of high ground (in sight of the great road) to support the dam, all on said tract, without the cost and trouble of condemning land for that purpose, and from its situation is well suited for a store, being 5 miles from Duck-creek, and 6 from Cantwell's bridge, and the north side of said plantation forming one side of the road, called the Forest road, to said Thomas Murphy's Tavern; and what adds more to its advantage, David Finney, Esq; has now opened and laid out a great road, from a commodious landing which he has erected on Duck-creek, to carry off the country produce to Philadelphia, said road intersecting the king's road directly at said place, and but 4 miles to said landing. Any person inclinable to purchase said tract of land and premises, may know the terms and conditions of sale, by applying to THOMAS DUFF. ¶ 7/6.

A TRACT of LAND, situate in the South Mountain, in Cumberland County, about six Miles from Carlisle, will be exposed to Sale, by public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 24th Day of April next, at the Court-House, in the Town of Carlisle. Mountain Creek, a large and constant Stream of Water, runs through the said Tract of land, on which stands a commodious Saw-mill; the great Roads from Carlisle to Baltimore, and from Carlisle to York, part near the said Mill, which makes it a suitable Place for a Tavern. This Tract of Land is deemed a convenient Place to erect a Furnace or Forge on, as it contains a great Quantity of Iron Ore, Timber, Water, and Meadow Ground. The foregoing Tract of Land is Part of the Estate of Thomas Cookson, late of the Borough of Lancaster, Esq; deceased. The Draught and Title may be seen at the Dwelling-house of George Stevenson, in Carlisle, any Time before the Sale, and at the Time and Place of Sale, the Terms thereof will be made known, and Attendance given, by the Subscribers, or one of them. RICHARD PETERS, GEORGE STEVENSON, MARY STEVENSON, Execut. 5 *W.*

To be SOLD, and entered upon in April next,

A VALUABLE Tan-yard, with a bark mill and house, also a quantity of good bark and hides may be had with the same, if they chuse; likewise a good stone dwelling-house, with three lots of land, containing 5 acres and upwards, whereof 4 acres are woodland; and if not sold before the 15th of March, will be lett for a term of years. For further particulars, enquire of John Darlinton, living on the premises, near the sign of the Waggon, on the great Conestogoe road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Chester county, where the same may be had on reasonable terms, by applying to me

§ JOHN DARLINTON.

TO BE LETT,

And entered into on the 25th of MARCH instant,

THE TAVERN, at the Cross-roads, in the township of New-London, and county of Chester: It is well known that the situation of the house is unexceptionable for a Tavern, and it being now under a good character, no person need make application as a tenant, unless well recommended.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make speedy payment of their respective balances, or they may assure themselves, that they will be sued immediately---Let no one therefore flatter himself, that the subscriber will continue his usual lenity. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON. §

ON Saturday, the 6th day of April next, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, a tract of land, a little below the bounds of the city of Burlington, and nearly opposite the mouth of Neshaminey creek, lately conveyed by William Hewlings, the elder, in trust for the use of the creditors of his son William Hewlings, late of Trenton, shopkeeper.---The tract contains 100 acres, hath a fine front on the river Delaware, and an extensive prospect up the creek, about one half woodland. The creditors of William Hewlings, junior, are requested to send in their accounts, properly attested, to Abraham Hewlings, of the city of Burlington, and are desired to attend the sale, that they may fix on such terms as they may judge most conducive to their interest. ¶ 7/6.

THIS is to give notice to the public, that there is now a man committed to Trenton goal, Hunterdon county, by the name of Richard Gallaher, *about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, short fair hair, and a scar on his right cheek, wants a tooth under the said scar; the above said Gallaher has on a blue broadcloth coat and jacket, a short jacket, the fore parts snuff-coloured, and back parts winestone, black callimanco breeches, new shoes, and brass buckles, not fellows. He is thought to be the property of James Patterson. His master, if any, is requested to come and take said Gallaher out of confinement, otherwise he will be sold to pay cost and goal fees.* PETER HANKINSON, *Goaler.*

February 27, 1771. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that have any demands against the estate of DANIEL JONES, of Mount-holly, in the county of Burlington, to make the same known unto us, the subscribers, trustees for the creditors of said Jones, on or before the 16th day of May next, in order that a dividend may be made at that time, of such part of said estate as may be in our hands, amongst the creditors of said Jones, otherwise they will be excluded; and all those that are indebted to said estate, are desired to discharge the same, without further notice. Attendance will be given by us, at the house of Thomas Shinn, in Mount-holly, on every Seventh-day in March instant, in order to settle the accounts of said JONES, when all persons that are concerned are desired to give their attendance. HENRY PAXSON, JOHN CLARK, JOHN BISPHAM, Trustees. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Cadwalader Evans, late of Edgmont, in the county of Chester, deceased, by public sale, on the 30th day of this instant March, on the premises,

A CERTAIN plantation, and tract of land, situate in the township of Marple, in the county aforesaid; bounded by lands of Charles Lynn, Jonathan Worrall, and Joshua Pennell; containing 126 acres, 8 or 10 acres whereof are good watered meadow, and more may be made, a log dwelling-house, good barn, &c. Any person inclining to view the premises before sale, may apply to Alexander Oliver, living on said premises. The sale to begin at two o' clock on said day; due attendance and terms of sale will be made known, by ANNE EVANS, *and* THOMAS EVANS, *Execut.* ¶

ON the 25th day of this instant March, at 2 o'clock, by the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, a certain messuage, or tract of land, adjoining Skiopack creek, in the township of Providence, and county of Philadelphia, containing 140 acres of very good land, well timbered, with a good dwelling-house, and two cellars under, very good barn and stables, 12 acres of good meadow, and as much more may be made, the upland being exceeding good for wheat and other grain, and also for pasture; there are also on said place, 3 bearing orchards of choice fruit, and a new saw-mill, in good repair, and well situated for plenty of custom; the premises being a beautiful situation on the public road leading from Reading to Philadelphia, 23 miles from the city. There will also be sold, another tract of land, adjoining the above tract, and the public road aforesaid, containing 67 acres of good land, well timbered, with a good dwelling-house and barn, 2 good bearing orchards, and 8 acres of very good meadow; it being a beautiful seat for a store, or other public business. ELIJAH DAVIS.

N. B. There is also to be sold, several tons of good hay, and a young Negroe man; who understands farming business well. ¶

February 24, 1771.

MADE his escape, last night, from the Constable of Providence township, Philadelphia county, an Irishman, named JAMES FANELL, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and when taken received a wound on the top of his head; had on a blue cloth coat, with slash sleeves, and yellow metal buttons, a lightish cloth jacket, buckskin breeches, a fine linen shirt, with silver locket buttons in the sleeves, two pair of mixed coloured worsted stockings, a beaver hat, with a button and loop, and a pair of large silver buckles in his shoes. Whoever takes up the said James Fanell, and delivers him to the Subscriber, or to the Sheriff or Goaler of the county, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by JOHN ROSSETER, Constable of Providence township. ¶

General Post-Office, New-York, January 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY's POST-MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a Fifth PACKET-BOAT to the Station, between Falmouth and New-York; NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the MAIL, for the future, will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve o'Clock at Night, on the FIRST TUESDAY in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth. *By Command of the Deputy Post-Master General,*

ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Secretary.*

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the tenth day of April next,

THE FERRY over Delaware, commonly called Dunks's Ferry, a little below the mouth of Neshaminey, with, or without, a farm of about 100 acres, as the tenant chuses; there is a good house in a convenient situation for a tavern, where one has been kept for some years, with all necessary boats for the use of the ferry, in good order. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN KIDD, adjoining the premises.

THOSE Gentlemen who have received Subscriptions for publishing the POEMS of the Rev. NATHANIEL EVANS, M. A. late Missionary in Gloucester County, New-Jersey, and Chaplain to the Lord Viscount Killmorey; and all those who intend becoming Subscribers, agreeable to the Advertisement formerly published, are requested to be speedy in sending in their Names to Messieurs William and Thomas Bradford, or Messieurs Hall and Sellers, Printers, in Philaphia, as the Book is ready to be committed to the Press, and the Publisher desirous to ascertain the Number of Copies that are to be printed off. Subscriptions are taken in by the Episcopal Clergy in Pennsylvania, and the neighbouring Provinces; and also by John Lawrence, Esq; at Burlington; Dr. Vanlier, at Haddonfield; Robert Friend Price, Esq; at Gloucester; Mr. William Supton, in New-York; and Mr. Enoch Story, in Baltimore-Town, Maryland.

The Book will be published in a neat Octavo; Price *Five Shillings*, bound. One Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the other at the Delivery of the Book. The Subscribers Names to be printed.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1771.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the House of William Currer, on Monday, the 11th of March next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A TRACT of Patent LAND, called PARTNERSHIP, containing 237 Acres, being in Cecil County, in the Province of Maryland, within Half a Mile of the Head of North East River, and adjoining Lands of William Currer, John Read, and the Principio Company. Three Months Credit will be given for the Purchase-money, and a sufficient Deed of Conveyance, by REESE MEREDITH, EDWARD PENINGTON, and THOMAS WHARTON, junior.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying in Fog's Manor, Chester county, containing 289 acres, on which are a good stone house, a new barn, and orchard, which has borne yearly, fruit sufficient to make 60 barrels of cyder; 12 acres of watered meadow, and about 6 acres of bottom, sowed with timothy; about 40 acres more of watered meadow may be made, through the whole of which runs a good constant stream of water. On said plantation are 150 acres of cleared land, kindly for grain, and pasture: The land paying only One Shilling sterling, per hundred acres, quitrent; the title indisputable. The purchaser, upon paying 260l. next November, may have time allowed for the payment of the remainder, without interest. Any one inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. Job Ruston, near the premises, who is impowered to sell and make a title; or to Mr. John Todd, in Philadelphia; or the subscriber, at Wallkill, in the province of New-York. JOHN BLAIR.

N. B. If not sold before the 25th of March, the place will be rented for one year; for terms, apply to Mr. Ruston. ¶ 5 *tf.*

Philadelphia, February 28, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, living at a Distance from this City, who may incline to have their Advertisements published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, that they are requested to send the Money with them; also to pay the Postage of Letters in which they may be contained, otherwise they will not be inserted; the Publishers having already been great Sufferers in that Respect, besides the Trouble of raising so many different Accounts. HALL & SELLERS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

(Purchased by Doctor BOUCHELL, as he runs)

A PALE Mulattoe man (a slave for life) named JOE, but now passes by the name of PRINCE ORANGE, and often changes his name; was seen in April last, at Blackford Town, and worked near that place for some weeks; was born at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, and sold in Kent, on Delaware; he is a tall, slender, boney fellow, about 30 years old, very talkative when in drink, can read a little, and pretends to be a seaman, has a small stoop in his shoulders, thin face, high nose, a little pitted with the small-pox, is a drunkard, swearer, and liar; had on a whitish brown country cloth jacket, and a red under jacket. Whoever delivers the said fellow at Mr. WITHERSPOON's, in New-Castle county, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

January 1, 1771. SLUYTER BOUCHELL. ‖ 3m.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

SUNDRY lots of one, two or three hundred acres of land, situate in the county of Albany, and province of New-York, being part of a large tract granted by his Majesty's royal letters patent, under the great seal of Great-Britain, to Sir William Johnson, Bart. lying on the north side of the Mohawk river, between the large Canada creeks, and near the German flats, and part of it adjoining the Conajahare settlement.-----The land is very well watered, and the quality of the soil is such as will satisfy any settler on inspection, as is well known to all who have hitherto seen it.------These lots are proposed to be lett for the term of three lives, free of any rent for five years, from thence for ten years at 50s. New-York currency, per ann. for every hundred acres; and from and after the expiration of said ten years, and during the remainder of the three lives, at the yearly rent of £4 New-York currency per ann. for every hundred acres; and, as a farther encouragement, the heirs at law shall have the preference given them of each lot, so taken up, on such terms, and subject to such rent, as other lands in the said tract shall then be rented for.---These terms will give each settler a freehold right; and when the nature of the soil, its vicinity to a grist and saw-mill, and that of a rich well settled country, with roads already made to it, are duly considered, it must appear more advantageous for beginners, than they can meet with in any part of the country. Any person, inclining to settle on these terms, is to apply to the proprietor at his seat at Johnson-Hall.

N. B. There are several improved farms to be lett, at and near the Mohawk river, on different terms, as shall be agreed on; also some valuable tracts of land, well situated, to be sold, by the whole, or in parcels, and others to be granted in fee simple. For the particulars, apply as above directed.

ON Monday, the 1st of April next, will be exposed at public vendue in this city, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, the following six lots or parcels of land, distinguished by the names of lot No. 2, containing 500 acres; lot No. 4, containing 500 acres; lot No. 27, containing 250 acres; lot No. 44, containing 250 acres; lot No. 58, containing 250 acres; and lot No. 77, containing 250 acres; in the whole 2000 acres of land, with the usual allowance for highways, being part of a 28000 acre tract, granted in the year 1742, unto Leonard Gansevoort, Cornelius Tenbrooke, Jacob Wendell, Johannis H. Wendell, Peter Winne, Abraham Dow, Henry Holland, Abraham H. Wendell, Johannes Hun, Garrat C. Vanderbergh, Donive Funda, John Lindesay, Anne Johannis Wendell, and Edward Holland; situate in the county of Albany, commonly known by the name of Sachendage, divided, surveyed and laid out into lots, by Edward Collins, a surveyor.---The above lands are situated near Albany, and the river, have a quantity of meadow, are well watered and timbered, and very sufficiently known to be equal to any lands in the county, for richness of soil, and pleasantness of situation. Any person inclining to purchase part, or the whole, at private sale, may have a particular description, and an indisputable title given, by the subscriber, attorney to Thomas Lane, Esq; one of the masters of the high court of chancery in England, the proprietor. *T. b. c.*

New-York, Jan. 28, 1771. THOMAS WM. MOORE.

Baltimore county, January 3,

SEVEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Bond's Forrest, Baltimore county, two convict servant men, viz. *John Brown*, about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has black hair, large temples, narrow chin, and thick lips, used to the sea, and a great swearer: Had on, when he went away, a brown pea jacket, cotton breeches, and ozenbrigs shirt.

Abraham Peters, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high: Had on, when he went away, a fearnought jacket, country cloth breeches, ozenbrigs shirt, and says he is a Jew, both swarthy complexion. They took with them two mares, two mens saddles, and sundry wearing Apparel, viz. One dark bay mare, 14 hands and 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock with a blotch. The other a strawberry roan, 13 hands and 3 inches high, branded on the near buttock or shoulder with a single B, one double breasted bearskin coat, one double breasted red jacket, 5 or 6 white shirts, a parcel of womens cloaths, half a dozen silver tea spoons, one country cloth great coat, with metal buttons, the cape lined with yellow shaloon, and a pair of brown country cloth breeches. Whoever takes up and secures the said runaways, shall receive, if taken in the county, Fifty Shillings for each, and if out of the county, Three Pounds Ten Shillings for each, and Forty Shillings for the mares, paid by BUCKLER BOND.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or others, are forbid to carry them off, at their peril. † 8 W

On Saturday, the 7th Day of April next, will be exposed to public Sale, at the House of Mr. John Little, near the Market-house, Baltimore-Town, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, the following Lands and Tenements, by Virtue of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed,

TWENTY-THREE Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract of Land called Montigny's Neck, lying and being in Baltimore County, and almost adjoining to Baltimore-Town; taken by Virtue of a Fieri Facias, at Suit of Charles Grahame, Executor of Thomas Dick, deceased. Also a large well built Brick HOUSE, 48 Feet by 30, with four Rooms on the lower Floor, one large, and two very convenient Rooms on the second Floor, and Garrets above; on an Half Acre Lot, No. 7, with the Addition also of that Part of Lot No. 117, which squares with the said Lot, and runs to Jones's Falls, situate, lying and being in Baltimore-Town, on the east side of Jones's Falls, and was formerly a well accustomed Tavern, kept by Amos Fogg, with Garden, Stable, and proper Out-houses thereto belonging; taken by Virtue of Fieri Facias, at Suit of William Buchanan, and also at Suit of William Davis, for the Use of John Ord; these Lands and tenements are the Property of Thomas Sligh, and the Title deemed indisputable.

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY, *Sheriff of Baltimore County.*

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